

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

250,000 in Washington, Rally Is Mostly Peaceful

Militants and Police Clash After March

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—A vast and predominantly youthful throng demonstrated peacefully in the heart of Washington yesterday, demanding a rapid withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

By official estimate, it was the largest mass march in the nation's capital. Police chief Jerry Wilson of the District of Columbia estimated the crowd at 250,000 early in the day, and there were indications that revised estimates might exceed 300,000.

Until yesterday, the largest outpouring of demonstrators here was the 200,000 who participated in the gentle civil rights demonstration of 1963.

At midday, under clear skies and in the face of a cold north wind, a solid moving carpet of humanity extended from the foot of the Capitol ten blocks up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury Building, four blocks down 15th Street and out across the grassy hill on which the Washington Monument stands.

After the mass rally in the afternoon, a crowd totaling about 10,000, led by militants, left the monument grounds and surrounded the Justice and Labor Department buildings along Constitution Avenue.

Some demonstrators, carrying Viet Cong flags and chanting pro-North Vietnam slogans, broke windows in both buildings. At the Justice Department, a red paint bomb was thrown against the building, a U.S. flag was burned, and the demonstrators tore down the flag from its pole in front of the building and ran up the Viet Cong flag.

The police used tear gas to disperse the crowd temporarily. This outbreak was out of keeping with the peaceful mood that marked the main demonstrations, and many in the crowd outside the two buildings did not join in the violence.

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, thousands of demonstrators from across the West marched peacefully to a rally in Golden Gate Park, filling the streets for block after block along a route that wound for seven miles.

By 11 a.m., the flood of traffic had overloaded the Bay Bridge and traffic was immobilized on the bridge approaches. The march was led by veterans of Vietnam, some of them wearing bits of uniforms.

Sense of Urgency
The crowds brought to Washington a sense of urgency about a Vietnam peace and impatience with President Nixon's policy of gradual withdrawal. The theme, which was repeated throughout the day in various forms, was expressed at the beginning of the march by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn.

"The record of history, I think, is clear," Sen. McCarthy told the demonstrators as they gathered on the Mall early in the morning. "The cases in which political leaders, out of misjudgment or ambition, in ancient times and in modern times, basing their action on the loyalty of the masses, have failed."

Some French commentators wondered today why a government which supports peace in Vietnam would keep its citizens from demonstrating in that cause.

Few Negroes Join In War Protest
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The thousands who demonstrated against the Vietnam war here yesterday were almost 100 percent white. The vast majority of the capital's more than half a million Negroes stayed away.

The many black organizations with headquarters in Washington were conspicuously absent.

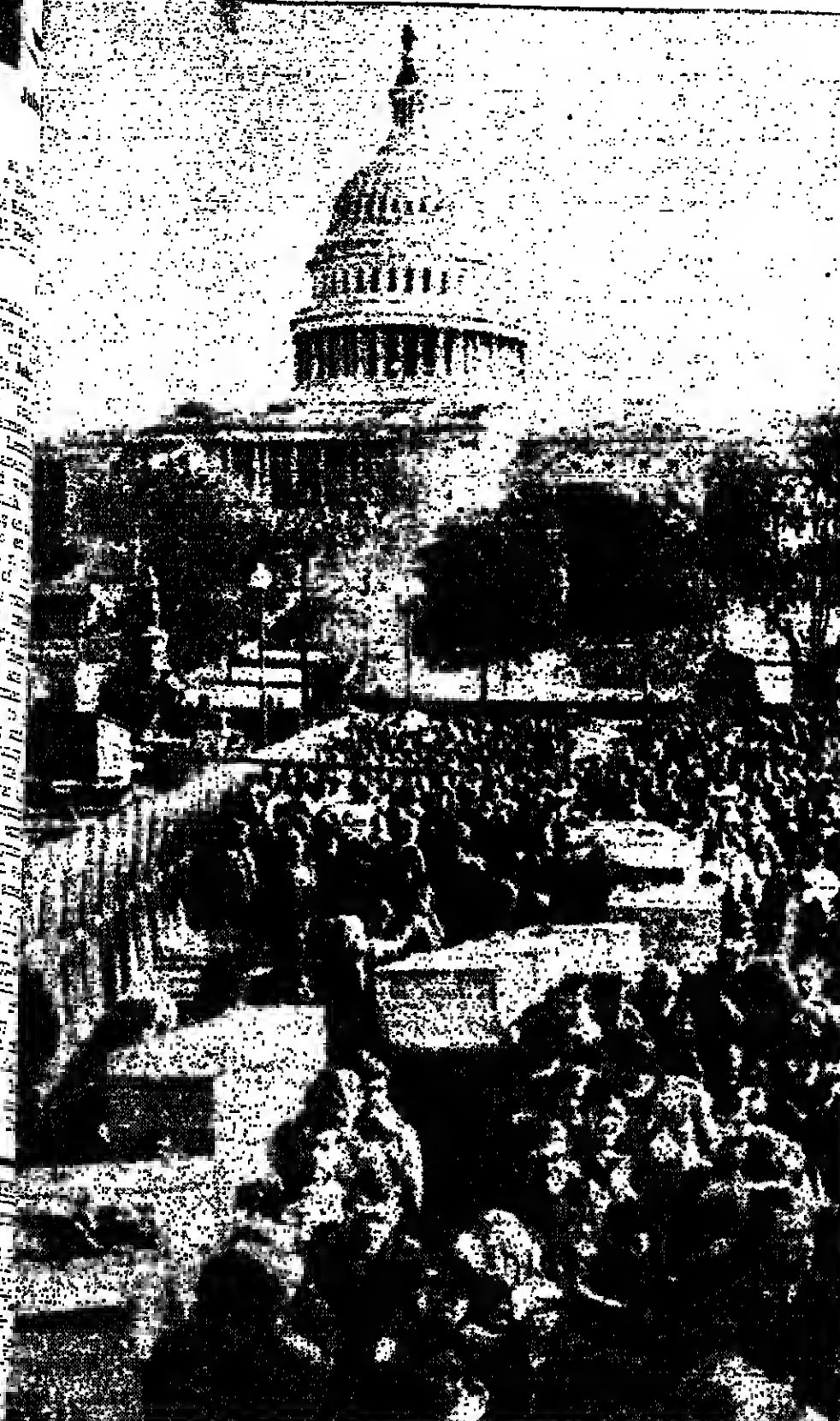
The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, a moderate black leader and a member of the Democratic party's National Committee, told reporters that Negro groups were not participating because the white organizers gave no priority to black demands in civil rights and other areas.

Among demonstrations held in other cities:
LONDON—About 1,000 demonstrators marched around Grosvenor Square in front of the American Embassy yesterday carrying anti-war placards. Most of them wore black armbands and carried cards bearing the names of Americans killed in Vietnam, which they put in a coffin in front of the embassy.

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HE GOT AWAY—Mounted policemen chasing a demonstrator who stole a billy club during a gathering of Moratorium Day marchers on the polo grounds of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. He escaped into the crowd, which blocked pursuit.



AGAINST DEATH—A line of coffins containing names of Vietnam war dead on the Mall on the west side of the Capitol Saturday as it starts to march at the Washington Monument. Fence at left surrounds road project.

Apollo-12 Speeds Moonward, Efficiently, Undramatically

Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Apollo-12 astronauts took from work today in for a rising tempo of as they go into orbit moon late tomorrow.

The plan was virtually a 24-hour period in sleep for ten hours, ended by a loud reveille at 0100 Greenwich time. As the astroday "dawned," they awoke at a speed of 1,990 miles per hour, not from the earth, not ever, to enjoy a morning of Saturday's college.

At the end of their rest period, commander Charles (Pete) Felt, mission specialist Alan Bean, had little to say about the morning's work. The daily housekeeping required even on a mission as simple as the Apollo-12 mission.

At 0742 GMT, the astronauts began their third day from space, followed by a series of lunar duties, named Inrepid, and Commander Conrad.

Serious Soviet Attitude Seen at Arms Talks

By John W. Finney
MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (NYT).—In an initial mood of mutual seriousness that is giving rise to some cautious hope, the United States and the Soviet Union tomorrow will start preliminary discussions on ways to curb their nuclear arms race.

The long-postponed Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) will begin with a ceremonial meeting in the Finnish government's banquet hall that was built 150 years ago as a headquarters for the Czarist army.

It may well be the last public meeting for some time to come in the negotiations, for after the opening ceremonies the two sides plan to meet in secret in alternating sessions in the American and Soviet Embassies.

Potentially, the private discussions could lead to what Secretary of State William P. Rogers described last week as "the most important ever undertaken." On both sides there is at least the expectation that for the first time in the postwar period the two superpowers can enter into serious negotiations on stopping their spiraling, ever more costly competition in strategic nuclear arms.

For the moment, however, both sides were stressing the preliminary nature of the opening round of discussions, designed by mutual agreement to establish the frame-

Pope Criticizes Neglect of Poor

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today condemned "scandalous spending" on luxuries and war while much of mankind goes hungry.

The pope spoke during a mass held in St. Peter's Basilica for delegates to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conference taking place in Rome.

"We to those who dissipate their goods and their revenues in scandalous spending, whether for luxuries or for war," said the pope. "We to those who selfishly enjoy their wealth without having the slightest care for the poor, because the poor are not only individuals but families, social classes and whole peoples."

Frogmen Believed Responsible Arab Bombs Damage 2 Ships In the Israeli Port of Elath

ELATH, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Arab saboteurs, believed to be frogmen, damaged two Israeli ships with a series of underwater explosions in a daring attack early today on this port on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Five blasts rocked Elath harbor shortly after midnight, damaging the 1,700-ton tourist cruise ship Eilat and the 9,378-ton freighter Dablia. No casualties were reported.

On the Mediterranean coast, meanwhile, an Arab guerrilla force in an attempt today to assassinate the Israeli military governor of Gaza by throwing a grenade at his car.

3 Holes in Freighter
In the raid here, the Dablia had her hull pierced in three places. A fuel tank was damaged and a large slick of oil floated to the surface of the harbor waters. But the freighter's double-plated bulkheads prevented extensive damage.

The Eilat, which carries tourists from Elat to Sharm-el-Sheikh at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula, later moved under its own power to the shore, where it was beached for repairs. The vessel had a large hole in one side and began to list after the attack as its stern filled with water. It had been due to leave on a cruise today.

An official communiqué merely said that both ships, the only ones in the deep-water port, were sabotaged.

The Jordanian port of Aqaba is only six miles to the East and observers believed it may have been the base for the Arab frogmen.

Both the el-Fatah guerrilla organization in Beirut and Egyptian military officials in Cairo claimed their frogmen were responsible for the raid.

Guerrilla Escapes
Israeli authorities were reported to be seriously concerned by the bold action against Elath, a port of vital importance to the country's economy and security. It is an outlet for trade to the Far East and Israel's main oil lifeline.

Egypt's closure of the Straits of Tiran, the port's sea lane to the Red Sea, was the immediate cause of the six-day war in 1967.

In the assassination attempt in

Demonstrations Around World Generally Orderly

Paris Police Arrest 2,651 War Protesters

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Nov. 16.—Police, acting under government orders to break up any demonstrations for peace in Vietnam, arrested 2,651 demonstrators yesterday in the toughest crackdown on leftists since the riots a year ago last spring.

Police reinforcements were stationed throughout the capital to enforce the ban on demonstrations and wherever the demonstrators gathered, they were dispersed. When they refused to disperse, they were arrested.

By noon today, according to the Interior Ministry, only seven demonstrators were still in custody. The others, including some 150 French leftists arrested in pre-dawn raids the day before, and about 40 Americans, were released.

About half of the Americans were arrested in front of the U.S. Embassy on Friday. The police took them in for identity checks. The embassy intervened to obtain most releases before midnight Friday.

Although the government went to unusual lengths to enforce its ban on Vietnam demonstrations, most leftist groups, including the Communist party, the General Labor Confederation, National Student's Union and United Socialist

party, decided to go ahead with their marches.

Some French commentators wondered today why a government which supports peace in Vietnam would keep its citizens from demonstrating in that cause.

Mollenhoff Says White House Agnew's Blast at TV

Kenworthy
ON Nov. 16 (NYT).—Spiro T. Agnew's television news reporting of the administration's position on the Vietnam war, Mr. Mollenhoff said, was a "disaster" for President Nixon.

Key Joins in Blast on Media

ES, Iowa, Nov. 16 (AP).—Sen. Charles H. McNamara, D-Iowa, said today that the administration's position on the Vietnam war, as reported by Spiro T. Agnew, was a "disaster" for President Nixon.

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Nixon's Only Steady Exercise Jogging 300 to 400 Times

TON, Nov. 16 (AP).—President Nixon keeps himself in good physical condition by jogging 300 to 400 times a day, according to a source close to the president.

Mr. Nixon's jogging routine is a daily habit, the source said, and is one of the few exercises he engages in.

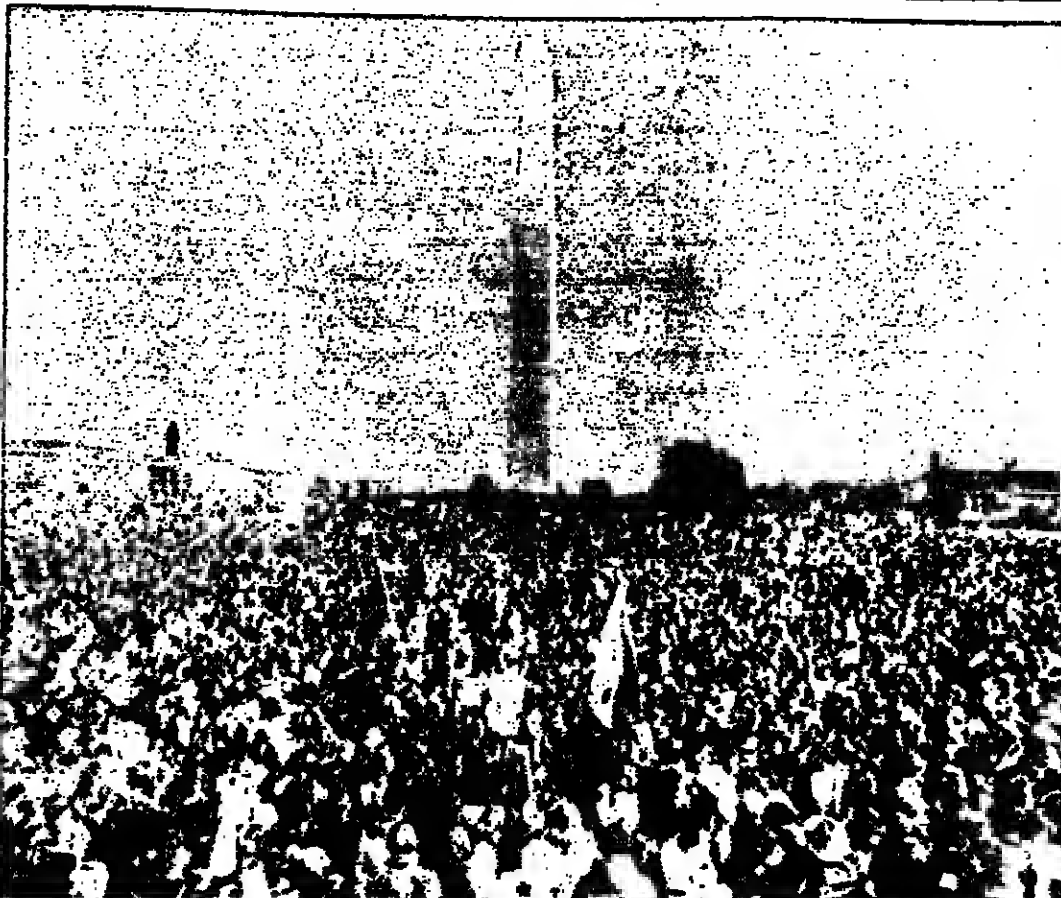
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MASSED AT WASHINGTON MONUMENT—Part of the more than a quarter-million demonstrators who marched in anti-war protests this weekend in the nation's capital.



BATTLE AT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT—Clouds of tear gas swirl about demonstrators and police during a clash in Washington. Rocks and bottles were thrown at the police before they returned the fire with tear gas to break up the crowds.

War Protest in Washington Mostly Peaceful

(Continued from Page 1)

of their people, have done great harm to their own countries and to the world.

The great loyalty of the Roman citizens moved the Caesars to war.

The temperature was in the low 30s, warming up to near 40 later in the day.

The march, scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., got under way 25 minutes late.

At 15th Street, there was a solid row of municipal buses parked along the curb between the marchers and the White House.

The Pentagon and the District of Columbia government had prepared for the chances of major violence.

Shortly thereafter, the crowds began assembling at the foot of the Capitol for the mass march.

An eruption of violence Friday night in which about 2,000 militants marched on the South Viet-

names Embassy and were turned back by the police with tear gas as they broke windows and damaged police cars—did not discourage the peaceful demonstrators this morning.

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But the real work of keeping order and containing the mass of demonstrators was performed by the trained marshals of the Mobilization Committee.

They were strict and assertive. They were firm not only with restless demonstrators but also with reporters and photographers, and they occasionally jostled even the "celebrities" of the peace movement.

The march along Pennsylvania Avenue was contained by an impregnable, hand-to-hand line—at some points a double line—of marshals.

Troops were never seen on the streets during the march and rally, and the police who were seen around the parade route were reduced to directing traffic.

By midafternoon the only arrest clearly related to the demonstration was that of Dominic Ange-mara, 20, of Buffalo, who was charged with disorderly conduct for painting a peace symbol on the Washington Monument.

There were hundreds of banners and posters on parade. Some of the legends were old. Many were humorous, with Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew a special target.

Counterdemonstrators provoked a number of shouting matches but no major confrontations.

Ambrose P. Salmini of Yonkers, N.Y., a manufacturer of marine equipment, had the most spectacular sign.

His "Will Vietnam Satisfy the Reds?" trailed from a plane that flew over the capital at midday.

After the parade, the crowd, closely packed, covered most of the grassy acreage around the monument. It was reminiscent of the crowd that gathered on Aug. 28, 1963, at the Lincoln Memorial and heard the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other Negro leaders appeal for civil rights legislation.

In 1963, the crowd had both blacks and whites.

The appearance of the mostly white crowd today could be characterized by the fact that 40 buses of students came from Michigan State alone.

The youths were ruffled clothing but the faces by and large reflected well-to-do homes. Black Americans were more heavily represented among the leaders and speakers than in the ranks.

Three senators were there, Mr. McCarthy and George S. McGovern of South Dakota—both defeated candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination last year—and Charles E. Goodell, Republican of New York.

Justice Dept. Riot Quelled By Tear Gas

Demonstrators Smash Windows, Hurl Paint

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).—Police used wave after wave of tear gas yesterday to disperse a crowd of several thousand anti-war demonstrators from the Justice Department, where militants broke windows, threw bottles and splattered one wall with paint.

The crowd was driven into downtown shopping streets, where many windows were broken. Small groups continued roaming the city and committing minor vandalism for hours after the confrontation.

Eighty-three arrests were reported by metropolitan police yesterday, 80 for disorderly conduct. The other three were for felonies. Most of those charged with disorderly conduct were permitted to post bond and leave.

Police reported 97 civilian injuries and five injuries to policemen during the day, all of a minor nature.

During the melee at the Justice Department an American flag was hauled down and a Viet Cong flag partly raised in its place. Another small American flag was burned.

Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson threw one of the first tear-gas grenades and then ordered his men to disperse the crowd with "whatever means necessary."

Viet Cong Flag
Leading the throng that converged on the Justice Department about 4:30, after the huge peace rally at the Washington Monument, were militants carrying Viet Cong flags and a giant paper-mache mask of Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

They shouted, "Stop the trial," in protest against the Chicago conspiracy trial of seven men accused of plotting to start a riot at the Democratic National Convention last year.

About eight windows in the Justice building were broken by thrown stones. Someone threw a red paint bomb at the building, and smoke rose up the wall. As the front-rankers in the mass began banging on the large iron entrance-way doors, a canister of tear gas was thrown.

There was a brief scuffle between police and demonstrators, and many more canisters were thrown. Attorney General Mitchell and his deputy, Richard G. Kleindienst, watched from their fifth-floor suite of offices as the clash occurred. There appeared to be about 10,000 in the throng, but the vast majority had no part in instigating the melee.

About 800 federal troops were stationed inside the Justice Department building, along with FBI agents and 50 members of the district's civil defense unit.

Ex-Minister Calls For Brief Saigon War Moratorium

SAIGON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—A call for a half-hour anti-war moratorium in South Vietnam tomorrow was made yesterday by Tran Ngoc Lieng, former Minister of Social Welfare and leader of a liberal group urging a government of national reconciliation.

He made the appeal in a statement attacking President Nguyen Van Thieu for "inhuman" economic policies and accusing allied troops of "trampling on the dignity and lives of our people."

South Vietnamese intelligence sources disclosed a few hours earlier that Viet Cong cadres in Saigon had been ordered to stage a similar half-hour moratorium in support of the anti-war movement in the United States.

Speaking for his "national progressive force"—a group of over 100 intellectuals and students—Lieng appealed to people of all classes "to join us in setting aside 30 minutes on Monday from 8 to 8:30 to commemorate the death of millions of victims of the war."

Cancer Unit Plans Smokers' Clinics

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP).—The American Cancer Society plans to set up free "stop-smoking clinics" throughout the United States after Tony Curtis, chairman of the society's I Quit Club, announced last week.

"We are in the midst of an epidemic and we don't seem to give a damn," Mr. Curtis told a news conference.

The father of four girls, Mr. Curtis, admitted, "I don't smoke and don't let my children smoke. Don't let your teachers smoke either."

Mr. Curtis' father died of lung cancer.

Crash Kills Vignale, Sports Car Designer
TURIN, Nov. 16 (AP).—Alfredo Vignale, 56, who advanced from a metal worker to become one of Italy's leading designers for sports cars including Ferraris and Piatas, died here today in an auto accident.

Mr. Vignale was driving from his factory at Dragulogio, a suburb of Turin, early this morning when his sports car skidded off the road and hit a tree.

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'Calling Humiliation' for Johnson While Vice-President, Brother Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).—Lyndon B. Johnson was subjected to "calling humiliation" by even second-echelon White House staffers during the three years he served as vice-president, according to his brother, Sam Houston Johnson.

"These were the most miserable three years of Lyndon's life," the brother says in a forthcoming book being serialized by Look magazine.

He says that the former President expected some sign of gratitude for his "major role" in helping John F. Kennedy win a close election.

Instead, . . . I know he felt humiliated time and time again, that he was openly snubbed by second-echelon White House staffers who snickered at him behind his back and called him Uncle Cornpone. He wasn't the No. 2 man in the Kennedy administration. He was the lowest man on the totem pole."

The brother also says that Jacqueline Kennedy made derogatory remarks about Mr. Johnson, but that Mr. Johnson nevertheless maintained "a stubborn loyalty to his chief."

Air Force, Citing Costs, Drops Order for 39 More C-5As

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Air Force announced Friday night a major cutback in the C-5A supertransport program, which it said faces another \$149 million in cost increases.

The announcement disclosed a decision to limit procurement of the C-5A—target of strong congressional criticism—to the present program of 81 planes for four squadrons.

This will eliminate an additional projected purchase of 39 more of the world's biggest transport planes. "Budget constraints require that the Air Force closely examine program requirements for the 1971 budget," a statement said.

"This examination has resulted in a reduction from 120 to 81 aircraft."

For Fast Movement
The 39 planes being dropped from the program would have furnished an additional two squadrons for fast movement of heavy military equipment to distant overseas points in periods of crisis.

As a result of a detailed review of costs, the statement said, "it is now estimated that an additional \$149 million would be required to complete the 120 aircraft program."

The Air Force said inflation and production difficulties would be responsible for the increase, which would add to the already skyrocketed \$5.1 billion cost.

Originally it was calculated that the 120-plane fleet of C-5s would cost \$3.38 billion. Thus, an overrun of about 82 percent was expected to rise even higher, according to the Air Force statement.

The Air Force said the final cost will in all probability be subject to interpretation of the contract provisions and "may require adjudication in the courts."

Lockheed Expects Payment
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).—Lockheed Aircraft yesterday indicated it expects to receive a penalty payment from the Pentagon because the government is cutting off production of the C-5A.

In a statement issued by its chairman, Daniel Haughton, Lockheed said it "has a contract for 115 C-5As. The Air Force decision to buy only 81 'will result in a partial termination of this contract for the convenience of the government,'" he said.

This last phrase means that Mr. Haughton believes that the cutoff is due to no fault of Lockheed's and that it is entitled to recover damages for any losses sustained as a result.

Because the costs have soared so far above its own estimates on the C-5A, Lockheed could suffer losses of several hundred million dollars.

Contract Without Authority
If the Air Force agrees to Mr. Haughton's interpretation of the situation, it will endure a great embarrassment in the Congress. The legislators have authorized the

Color TV Shown On 3 U.K. Outlets
LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—All three British television services, as of yesterday, are transmitting color programs, 41 years after the Scottish inventor John Logie Baird first showed it was possible.

The British Broadcasting Corp. has been showing color programs for some time on its second channel. Yesterday, the first channel entered the new medium with a recorded color show starring singer Petula Clark.

At the same time, commercial television (ITV) burst into color with a Rolling Stones concert. Viewing audiences were small, however, as only about 200,000 homes have color receivers out of 17,000,000 receiving monochrome.

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STRATEGY TALKS—While anti-war demonstrators paraded, President Nixon met top advisers to discuss Vietnam. With him here are Walter McCone (left), U.S. Ambassador to Nationalist China, and the Secretary of State, William P. Rogers.

Nixon's Day: Abnormal Try at Normalcy

(Continued from Page 1)

The President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

His meeting was to discuss "foreign-policy matters in general, including the upcoming SALT (strategic arms limitation talks), Vietnam and the upcoming visit of Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato."

The routine reference to Vietnam would not be lost on anyone. It meant that the President, convinced that his policy is right, would proceed with it despite the huge anti-war protest just beyond his back doorstep.

At 12:30, for the President's next visitor, there was an unexpected picture-taking opportunity.

It would show photographically if anyone were otherwise inclined to doubt it, that the President indeed was conducting business as usual. Photographers and a few reporters allowed into the Oval Room found a smiling President, a smiling secretary of state and a smiling Walter P. McCone, U.S. Ambassador to Taiwan, the visitor.

All appeared relaxed and they were chatting in front of newsmen, about colleges and football and when the President last visited Taiwan.

After a few minutes of picture-taking, press officer Ron Ziegler signaled that time was up. As the newsmen filed out, the President, with a broad grin, called out to

Herbert Kaplow of NBC television: "Herb, are you part of the Eastern liberal establishment?"

Mr. Kaplow, already out of the door, begged pardon and said he had not heard the President. This time the President, still grinning, said: "Herb, are you part of the Eastern liberal establishment?"

Secretary Rogers grinned, too, but he looked sheepishly embarrassed.

Mr. Kaplow, taken aback at this unexpected allusion to the ferment aroused by Vice-President Agnew's attack on television news, replied uncertainly to Mr. Nixon: "I don't know at this point."

The newsmen were hustled out without further exchange. It was that kind of an abnormally normal day.

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PERU Today

Financial Summary of Recent Months

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU



There is no conflict between the goals of the Revolution and the fair requirements of investors. The revolutionary process seeks a change of structures which will establish a framework of social justice, wherein private activities should develop, not disappear or be limited.

The constant preoccupation of the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces is to guarantee in the country the necessary conditions for the normal development of economic activities. It has been reiterated in several opportunities that, within this framework the Government of Peru grants all the facilities that any investor, either foreign or national, may need as a legitimate incentive to his work.

A new reality in Peru offers a very vast field of endeavor for entrepreneurs. They will always have the stimulus of a Government that understands the absolute importance of private activity for the integral development of the country.

General de División E. P. (ret.) Juan Velasco Alvarado
President of the Republic of Peru

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY AND FINANCES OF PERU



Measures adopted by the Peruvian Government in matters of economic policy are already giving the expected results, i.e. our economy is in full recuperation. The fiscal reorganization has led into a healthy balance of public finances; the monetary developments, in accordance with the established programs, keep the pace of the production growth; an adequate level of the international reserves has been achieved, thus preserving the stability of the rate of exchange and price levels. Preliminary estimations show that the Peruvian economy has been growing during this year at a rate three times higher than in the previous year.

As a consequence of these accomplishments, very clear indications of a new and positive trend in the investments field have appeared. As examples we have the cases of North American and European enterprises, such as Southern Peru Mining Corporation, American Smelting, Marcona Mining, Kaiser, Boyer, etc., whose programs are either underway or under study.

The projected economic and social plans, contemplating structural reforms deeply needed by the country, include an adequate population policy and allow to expect an accelerated development of the Peruvian economy in the years to come.

General de Brigada E. P. Francisco Morales-Bermúdez
Minister of Economy and Finances of Peru

HAVE INVESTMENTS IN MINING STARTED IN PERU?

The Southern Peru Copper Corporation (owned by the American Smelting Company, the Cerro Corporation, the Phelps-Dodge Company and the Newmont Mining Corporation, with great interests in Peru) has decided to invest around \$340-million in the Guajone mine. In addition, steps to bring to effect the investment in the Quellaveco mine are advancing. These investments will mean positive additional factors for the struggling economy of Peru.

COMMERCIAL BALANCE FOR NINE MONTHS (in millions of US dollars)			
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER			
	1967	1968	1969
Exports FOB	548.4	644.3	652.4
Imports CIF	633.6	481.1	446.8
Balance	-85.2	163.2	215.6

PERU: EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (F.O.B.) (in millions of US dollars)			
	1967	1968	Aug. 1969
Mineral Products	368.8	427.4	305.9
Copper	168.3	233.9	177.3
Iron	62.1	81.8	48.1
Silver	42.3	67.9	37.7
Lead	30.2	28.4	21.7
Zinc	35.7	33.1	23.2
Fish Products	204.0	234.3	168.1
Fish meal	204.0	234.3	153.7
Others	—	—	14.4
Agricultural Products	145.2	143.8	80.4
Cotton	84.8	55.7	40.0
Sugar	53.1	82.3	17.4
Coffee	28.1	35.7	18.4
Wool	6.2	8.3	6.8
Petroleum and Derivatives	8.5	18.8	4.2
Other Products	38.8	28.8	24.3
TOTAL	757.4	885.5	582.9

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE SO-CALLED "NATIONALIZATION" OF I.T.T.?

An agreement has been reached, after six months of negotiations, between the Peruvian Government and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (I.T.T.) of New York, on a package deal in which I.T.T. will sell its shares (69.11% holding) of Compañía Peruana de Teléfonos (CPT) to the Government of Peru. The remainder is held by Peruvians.

A joint statement issued at the time of the signing of the contract says, in part: "...I.T.T. will receive what it considers a fair and just value for its equity in CPT in terms in accordance with those in the Concession Contract under which the telephone contract has been operating in Peru..."

"...the Agreement demonstrates

the willingness and sincere interest of the Revolutionary Government of Peru to work constructively with foreign private companies and investors."

Features of the Agreement are: *I.T.T.'s Sheraton Hotels will put up an "ultramodern" hotel on the Civic Center site in the heart of Lima, Peru.

*I.T.T. will install a factory to produce telephone equipment in Peru. It will supply the Andean Zone (Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Peru).

*Bell Telephone Manufacturing, of Belgium, another I.T.T. subsidiary, will have the contract to supply the equipment for 100,000 additional lines for the Lima-Callao expansion program.

DEVELOPMENTS RECORDED BY THE CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OF PERU

BUDGET SURPLUS

During the period January-September 1969, the fiscal budget in force has shown a surplus of approximately 570-million soles, after settling all outstanding debts of the previous year's budgets and without reducing the rhythm of public investments, which are tending to accelerate the economic and social progress of Peru.

IS PERU FULFILLING ITS COMMITMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY?

Peru is fulfilling satisfactorily all its commitments in foreign currency. Peru has always paid its debts and the solid position of its Balance of Payments enables the Government to ensure for the future, the punctual satisfaction of its foreign obligations.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

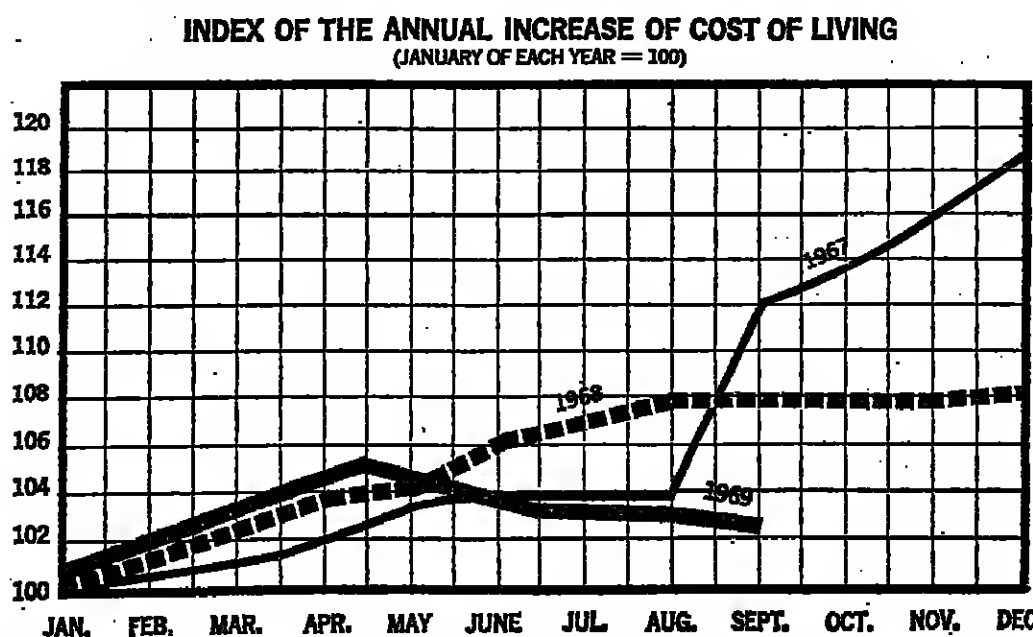
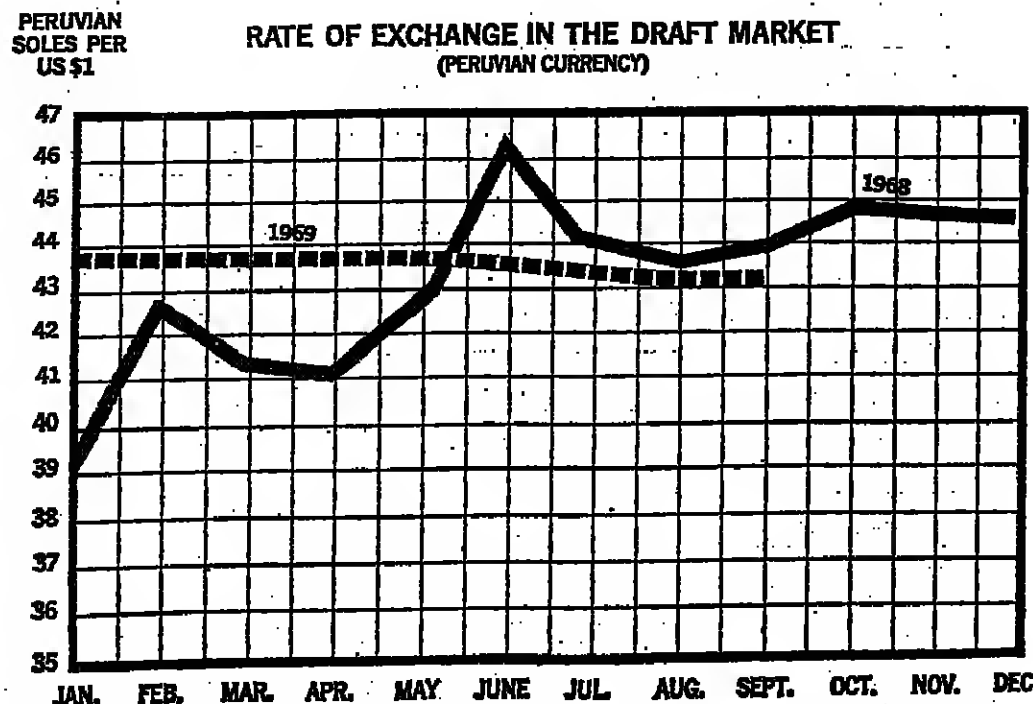
In relation with similar periods of preceding years, during the first nine months of 1969 there has been a radical change in the Balance of Payments. On September 30 an external surplus of \$19-million was registered, whereas a deficit of \$8-million on September 1968 and another deficit of \$86-million on September 1967 were on record.

The positive balance of 1969 corresponds to the foreign trade policy carried out by the Peruvian Government authorities, a policy that includes timely availability of foreign currency to fulfill the commitments of the public and private sectors.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS OF COST OF LIVING AND RATE OF EXCHANGE?

On September 30, 1969, as a consequence of the enforcement of the Annual Economic Plan, whose main objective is to reactivate the economy of Peru within an appropriate climate, cost of living has risen only 2.5% as against 7.5% registered in a similar nine-month period of 1968 and 11% in 1967.

The Dollar certificate has remained at 38.70 soles per \$1 since September 1967 and the rate of exchange of the Dollar in the draft market has been reduced from a weighted average of 44.67 soles per \$1 to 43.47 soles per \$1 in September, 1969.



For further information and for copies of Report No. 1, published in The New York Times as an advertisement, September 28th, 1969, please write to:

Director General de Asuntos Económicos
Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
Avenida Abancay, Lima 1, PERU

APOLLO-12—Astronauts Hope to Resolve Some Lunar Mystery

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Every hour, as the Apollo-12 astronauts plunge through space, the moon looms larger in the windows of their spacecraft—and so do their hopes for a mission that will resolve some of the mysteries generated by the first visit of men to the moon last July.

The mission began on Friday with the most hair-raising lift-off of any Apollo mission so far. With President Nixon looking on, the giant Saturn booster thundered aloft through a downpour and lightning flashes. Suddenly aboard the spacecraft a battery of warning lights flashed on and the astronauts thought their vehicle had been struck by lightning. However, a resetting of circuit breakers showed all systems to be normal and they continued on their way.

Shortly before 0700 GMT, Wednesday, if all goes well, the lunar module now riding on the nose of the parent spacecraft should land on the moon, and four hours later, for the second time in human history, men will set foot on the surface of another heavenly body.

After close to 32 hours on the moon, including two walks and the transmission of the first color television pictures from the lunar surface, Comdr. Charles Conrad Jr., the mission commander, and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean, will lift off to rendezvous with Comdr. Richard F. Gordon Jr. piloting the parent spacecraft in lunar orbit.

Time to Explore

Whereas the Apollo-11 mission in July was preoccupied with the hazards and mechanics of a first landing and first lift-off from the moon, this one should allow the astronauts to begin meaningful exploration of the moon and its environment. They are to set up a circular array of scientific instruments, make a more careful selection of moon specimens than was possible on the first landing, and even walk across the lunar surface to siphon off parts of Surveyor-3 that made an unmanned landing in 1967.

Whether they take this hike will depend on whether they can land their LM within 3,300 feet of the Surveyor. The surfaces of the latter have been exposed to bombardment by tiny meteorites, the so-called solar wind, and to extremes of temperature for more than two years and hence are of special interest.

The Apollo-12 astronauts are approaching a body that is considerably more perplexing today than it was a few months ago, before the Apollo-11 landing. The Apollo-11 samples, in the words of Dr. Eugene Shoemaker of the California Institute of Technology, chief

SOLAR WIND SPECTROMETER will measure energy, velocity and direction of electrons and protons from the sun.

ALSEP's seismometer is designed to record moonquakes and impact of meteorites on lunar surface.

MAGNETOMETER is to measure magnetic field on lunar surface and aid in determining the composition of the moon's core.

LUNAR IONOSPHERE detector measures quantity, speed and energy of positively charged ions (atoms which have lost electrons) around moon.

SNAP-27 one of the series of nuclear batteries developed by Atomic Energy Commission, will power ALSEP assembly.

Heart of ALSEP is its central station, which receives data from all experiments and transmits it to earth. Commands from earth to the experiments also flow by way of central station.

Astronaut carries Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package (ALSEP) to deployment site in barrel fashion so he can see ahead clearly and not stumble.

geologic interpreter of the Apollo results, "raise ten times as many good questions as they are likely to answer." Samples randomly collected at the first spot where man set foot on the moon contained from 7 to 12 percent titanium dioxide. On earth even the richest titanium ores contain barely 5 or 6 percent of that substance.

Different Ratio

Also, in all kinds of earth rocks the ratio of potassium to uranium is remarkably constant, but in the lunar samples this ratio is very different.

Furthermore, the Sea of Tranquility is covered with material that is considerably more dense than the average density of the moon, deduced from its gravity.

This is the reverse of what one would expect. On earth the lava that flows upward and out onto the surface is the lighter component—not the heavier fraction.

Likewise, the lunar rocks had clearly never been exposed to water in any form, despite the observation from earth—and from lunar orbit—of snaking, river-like canyons that many believed had been carved by flowing water.

Finally, although the material from Tranquility Base was found to have been subjected to intense heat, as in volcanic activity, it was evident that this had occurred at least 3.5 billion years ago.

The lunar seas clearly were formed later than many other features. It now appears that

if the seas are 3.5 billion years old, the highlands may be close to the age of the solar system—about 4.6 billion years. The catastrophic events that shaped much of the lunar surface thus must have occurred very long ago.

These findings suggest either that the moon had a different origin from that of the earth, or at least has had a very different history. Yet all efforts to explain how the moon came to be where it is and the way it is seem to run into insuperable obstacles.

Early Explanation

One of the earliest explanations for the moon's density, which is much lower than that of any of the inner planets, was

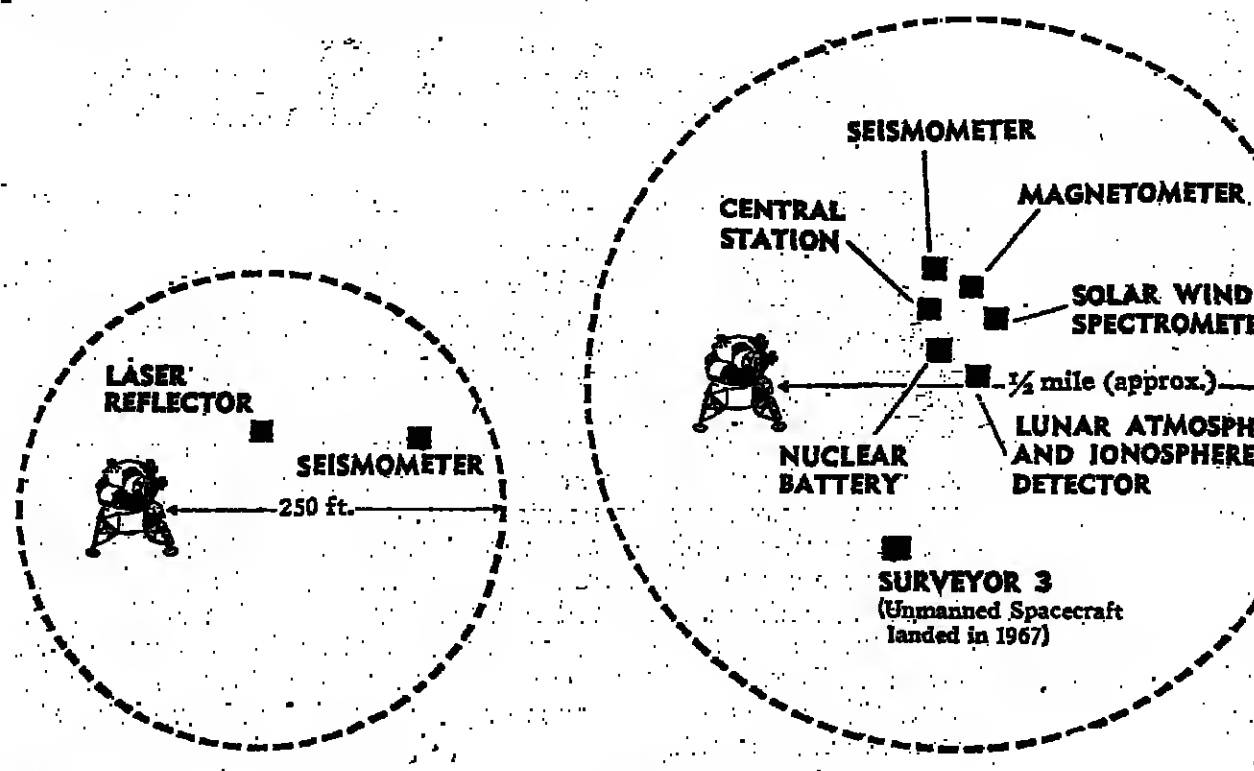
Comparisons of Apollo 11 and Apollo 12

Apollo 11

195.3 hours mission time.
59.6 hours in orbit
21.6 hours on surface
One 2½-hour moon walk
250 ft. walk
2 instruments left behind, see above

Apollo 12

244.7 hours mission time
About 89 hours in orbit
31.5 hours on surface
Two 3½-hour moon walks
About ¼ mile walk
5 instruments left behind (nuclear-powered), see ab-



that it was torn from the earth's upper mantle, the density of which is also far less than that of the earth as a whole.

But Dr. Haines Alfvén of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm has proposed that the moon came from elsewhere and was subjected to considerable dismemberment by the earth's gravity before it settled into its present orbit. The crust of the earth, in his view, was actually formed of material torn from the moon by this process—the reverse, in other words, of the theory that the moon was torn from the upper layers of the earth.

Dr. Egon Cronan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has proposed that the earth and moon formed side-by-side, but that metal particles in the

cloud from which the two bodies condensed welded themselves into what became the iron core of the earth. The moon and the earth's upper layers, he theorizes, were formed from the lighter, left-over material.

However, specialists in the movements of celestial bodies under the gravitational influence of one another—the science of celestial mechanics—find it hard to explain how the moon, if it came from afar and was captured by the earth's gravity, achieved so well behaved and circular an orbit.

Man Needs Rocket

Even with all their fancy computers, their fine spacecraft guidance and velocity control, specialists in space flight find it

virtually impossible to launch a vehicle from earth so that, without further nudging, it goes into orbit around another body such as the moon. As in all the Apollo missions, including this one, a rocket engine must be fired to inject the spacecraft into orbit as it flies past the moon.

Obviously the moon had no such rocket, so how did it get into orbit around the earth? Did it find that the earth had thousands of tiny moons, left over from its formative process, and did the big moon lose its momentum through collision with these objects? That is one among a number of hypotheses.

The impact onto the moon of debris in earth orbit could account for many of the giant craters visible on the lunar

surface. It is unlikely Apollo-12 will resolve them.

One of the most tasks of the astronauts on Wednesday will be to array of scientific instruments that, it is hoped, will data to earth for at least a week.

The array includes meters, to record seismic activity and other upheavals, magnetic fields that should reveal the properties of the moon and devices to assess the amount of gas clinging to the

While none of the theories will settle and as the origin of the moon will contribute to a picture that ultimately such an assessment

WHERE TO STAY

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MIDEAST: My One Sees Any Signs Peace Developing

By Peter Grose



Israel: many outside observers suspect that what is really on the minds of the government heads is how to avoid being challenged by the free-wheeling guerrillas as Lebanon was.

U.S. Is Silent

United States policymakers maintain a firm silence about these developments, to avoid the appearance of meddling—of which they are being accused by Arabs and Russians anyway.

But other diplomats believe that it was the Lebanese crisis and the guerrilla threat that led the administration into a long withdrawal concession in the private talks with the Soviet Union. American officials refused to comment on it, but they do not dispute the description of Washington's position made known by others.

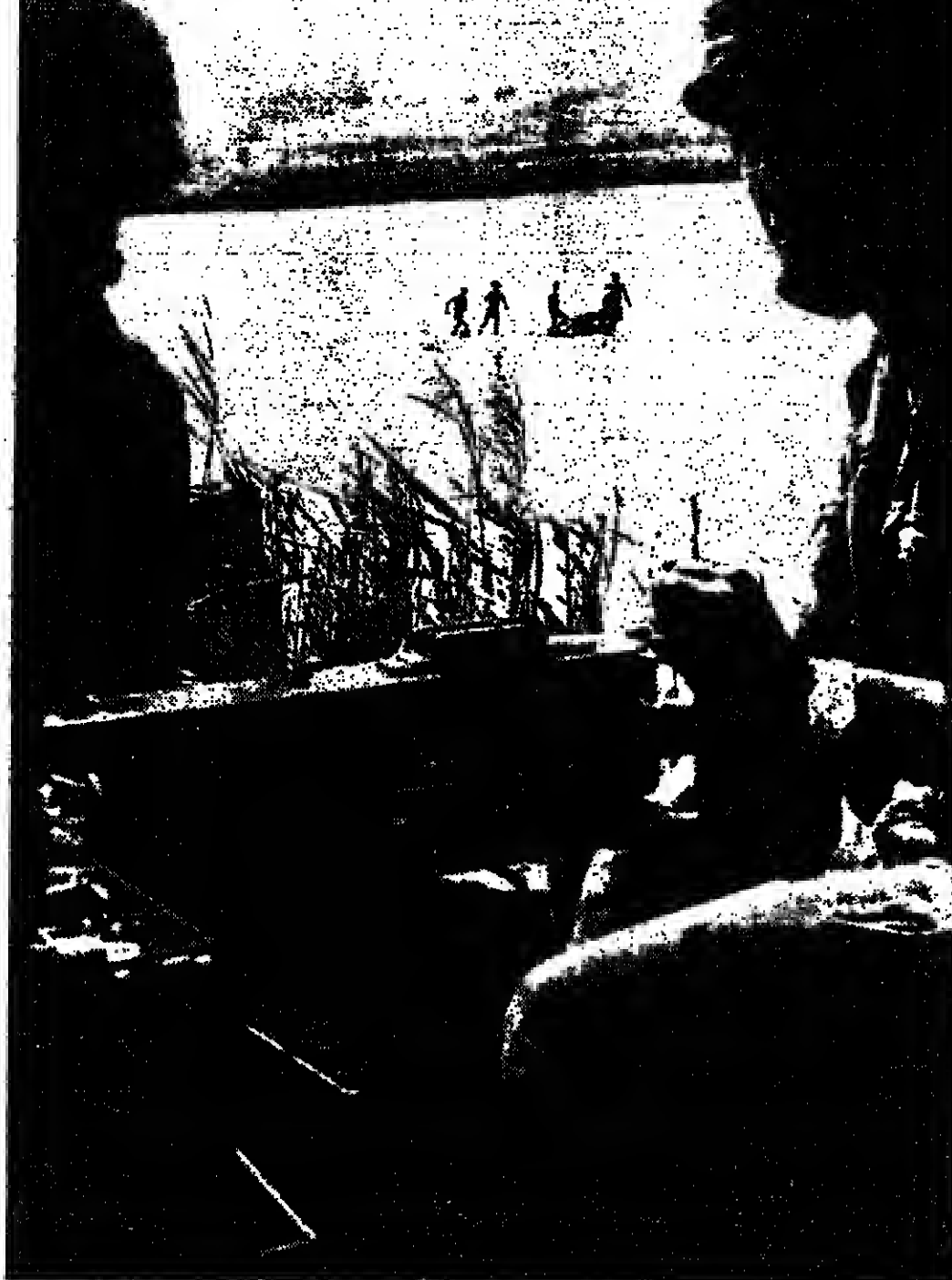
Meeting late last month with the durable Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the equally durable Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State, slipped some new phrases into the summary of the United States position regarding an Israeli-Egyptian settlement. He made clear that the administration acknowledged the Sinai border that existed before the June, 1967, war as the intended future border between the two countries, after an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

Border Question

Previously this country had reflected Israel's wish to leave vague the demarcation of frontiers, saying that the border lines should be drawn only in the negotiations with the Arab states, which Israel demands. Israeli officials were briefed in advance on the change in the American position and the reasons for it—the feeling in the State Department that it was necessary in order to get the Big Power talks going again. They reacted with predictable sullessness, which fell short of anger because of their conviction that these talks would come to nothing anyway.

At first there was the feeling among both American and Soviet officials that this concession might do the trick, move the Big Two talk off dead center and prepare for serious peace-making activity. Before Mr. Dobrynin could reply, however, President Nasser started denouncing the United States for trying to split the Arab bloc—Jordan and Syria's borders with Israel were left out of the American formulation. This is where the diplomacy stood at week's end.

Knowledgeable experts doubt that renewed large-scale fighting in the Middle East is imminent, but few believe that it can ultimately be avoided.



ON GUARD IN ISRAEL—Border settlements are coming under increasing pressure from Arab guerrillas, forcing Israeli troops to patrol the harassed kibbutzes.

ISRAEL: Furor on Collective Punishment

TEL AVIV (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, long a stormy petrel in Israeli politics, appears to have stirred another controversy, Israel, he said last Wednesday, is strengthening his efforts to curb guerrilla terrorism by applying a policy of "neighborhood punishment." By this he meant that Arabs not involved directly with acts of terror but who had refused to cooperate with government investigations or were be-

lieved to have known of terrorism were being punished by the destruction of their houses. Until recently, such punishment was limited to Arabs accused of personal involvement in terrorism or of assisting guerrillas directly. Mr. Dayan's statement implied that this policy was being changed. In fact, it was reported that persons dealing with Arab affairs had been aware for several weeks of the use of "neighborhood punishment" and 200 Arab families in the West Bank were reported to have applied for

permits to leave because of it. Mr. Dayan's statement caused a furor. Several ministers said they would bring the issue before the cabinet. Thursday, Premier Golda Meir issued a statement. She denied that collective punishment was being administered. "The inhabitants of houses blown up," she said, had given "shelter, cover and assistance" to terrorists. Some Israeli sources saw her statement as a rebuke to Mr. Dayan. Others saw it as an attempt to quash the controversy.

INDIA—Mrs. Gandhi's Battle

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI (NYT)—About a week ago, after an hour-long luncheon meeting between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the titular head of the anti-Indira group in her own ruling Congress party, she and her enemy—party president Siddharanath Nijalingappa stepped out onto her front porch to report to about 200 newsmen. She seemed calm, he flustered.

Asked if any progress had been made toward preventing a formal split in the party, Mr. Nijalingappa, a rotund man with high blood pressure, looked nervously at Mrs. Gandhi, who was barely smiling, and stammered: "When two good people meet, progress will be made."

If Mr. Nijalingappa's maxim has any validity, then either he or Mrs. Gandhi must not be a good person. Because not only was no progress made, but last Wednesday the old-guard Nijalingappa faction—known as the Syndicate—expelled Mrs. Gandhi from the party and ordered that a new party leader be elected in Parliament.

She brushed aside the move with contempt, branding it an illegal act by a band of discredited "bosses" and "dictators" who had joined forces with the country's vested business interests to stymie her Socialist program of economic reforms. The next morning, a majority of the Congress party bloc in Parliament gave her a vote of "full confidence."

Both sides thus prepared the battle lines for a session of Parliament that convenes tomorrow and promises to be the wildest and most cockeyed session in the 22 years since India became independent from the British.

Some Indian political commentators—either out of weariness over the four-month-old dispute or a sincere concern for the country's political stability—have expressed the wish that the two factions would split cleanly and swiftly, so the task of reconstruction can begin.

But this wish is not likely to be fulfilled. Because the struggle for control of the Congress party—which has dominated Indian politics since independence and has kept the country democratic and stable—gives every evidence of following the script of a typical Indian movie. Which means it will have virtually no plot and will drag on intermin-



ably. The only thing this feud won't have that the movies do are erotic dances and catchy songs. Epithets and mass demonstrations will have to do. Some politicians think that if Mrs. Gandhi, who has been in power for nearly four years, can weather this session of Parliament she will be on her way to capturing the party machinery—which is what the fight is all about.

Can Embarrass Her

At this moment in time, the Syndicate seems unable to put together—even with the help of the right-wing parties opposed to Mrs. Gandhi—the majority vote it needs in Parliament to topple her with a non-confidence resolution. But what it can do is embarrass her badly—putting her in the position of heading a minority Government that must depend on votes from left-wing parties and independents to stay in power.

The parliamentary lineup goes something like this: In the crucial lower house, the Congress party holds 282 of the 523 seats. This gives it only a 20-vote majority, which the Syndicate can wipe out since it is believed to control between 50 and 75 votes (though it claims more).

Present indications are that Mrs. Gandhi has the 50 or more votes from other parties that she needs to make up for the loss of the Syndicate bloc—possibly without calling on the Communists, whose votes she does not want to rely on.

If she survives the month-long session without any significant erosion of her support, she may be able to seize control of the party convention the Syndicate has called for December. (She has called a party convention of her own, "the real

Congress," which is scheduled for next weekend and which the Syndicate bloc will boycott.) Should she capture their convention by numbers, she would be the technical winner for she would then be able to dump Mr. Nijalingappa and the other old-guard leaders from the party hierarchy. Equally important, she would then have the power to nominate all party candidates for Parliament and would control the party's ballot symbol of two yoked bullocks—a particularly coveted prize since millions of illiterate villagers have voted for it faithfully for years.

Even then, there would be no guarantee that she could win a clear working majority in Parliament in the next elections. The Syndicate, clinging to its last bastions in some of the states, would likely operate as a rebel group and could possibly capture enough seats to force her again to depend on other party votes.

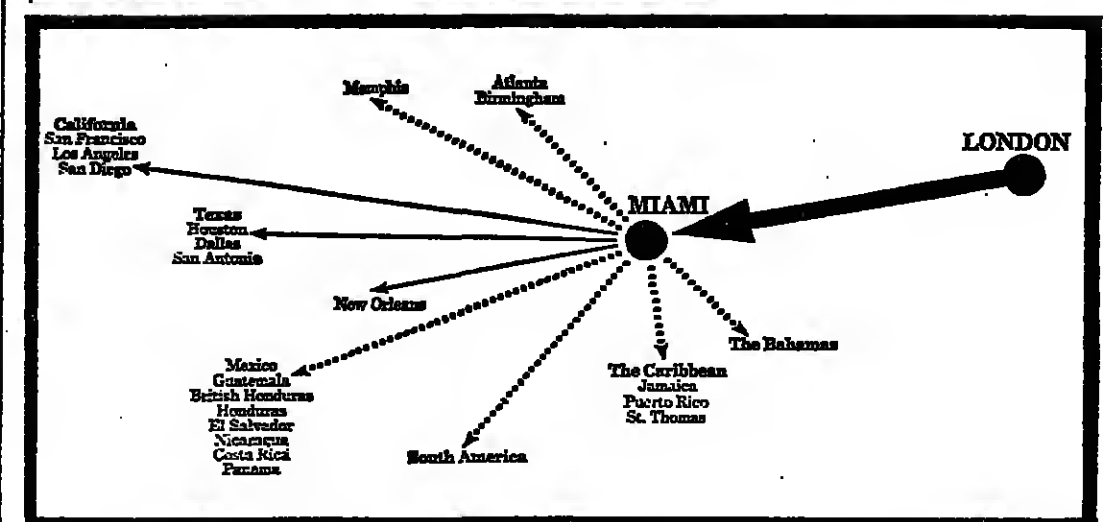
If the situation should somehow be reversed, with the Syndicate defeating her now and retaining control of the party machinery, the outlook would be little different. The principal variation would be that the Syndicate would probably put together a parliamentary majority with support from right-wing, rather than left-wing, parties.

Neither side would be likely to deviate sharply from present economic policies—although the Syndicate could be expected to be less anti-big business and more laissez-faire than Mrs. Gandhi. They might also put more emphasis on economic growth than on alleviating the social and economic inequities borne by the poor. In foreign policy, the Syndicate could be expected to be somewhat more pro-Western than Mrs. Gandhi, whose nonalignment policy sometimes seems to lean in Moscow's direction.

But since there will probably be no clear victor, it forebodes for India a period—no one can guess how long—of government uncertainty and instability, both at the center and in the states, many of which are already unstable.

Most commentators here believe that the Indian democratic system will survive the ordeal. But in a country known for its governmental indecision, any further instability could turn its fragile progress in alleviating poverty and disease into a spell of aimless, and perhaps helpless, drift.

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'Cultural Mutation' in France—Is It More Than a Phrase?

Pierre Schneider

Next to "Jaime" "Cultural mutation" is currently the most phrase in France. Anxieux gave the phrase in a campaign speech the upheavals of May.

en, it has been used to who finds his poses or ideas threatened messors glibly by their o pop singers whose ve ceased to sell. Ma- a faithful ring, and it attering to one's ego ed off one's pedestal than by an ambitious or a simple change of

or mutation? Per- best place to look for was the sixth Biennale: the age limit set participants is 35 years. mth, artists from 52 took premises of the Musée d'Art Moderne. On fact, e even temporarily roller-skaters off the between the two

ad seems clear. The disciplines, paint- uthure, are no longer except in Finland, anama and Bulgaria. ough refuge in the e visitors, this year, arded by sight and ectis. Painters and no longer show their but project slides of he walls.

Technology

r favorable shelter is running the now unit from plastics to scores of exhibits terpreted as pathetic x scholarships and on industry—a wish to be fulfilled very e only thing that e works recognizably they don't work. let it work," might

'Don't let it work' might stand as a summary of the new aesthetic. Only the architects have not been contaminated...

in fact stand as a summary of the new aesthetic. Only the architects have not been contaminated by it.

Their projects form an exciting, imaginative oasis in a Biennale flooded by negation. Art is out: make it invisible (a photograph of a plot of desertland, for instance); make it unpalatable (a heap of refuse) or unprintable (four-letter imagery); make it too big or too unwieldy to allow exhibition—in short, make life impossible for the museum.

The specifically French variant to this universal trend is a nostalgic attempt to transform the walls of the museum into those of the Sorbonne by covering them with graffiti.

One such room where visitors could "participate" (another current subtheme) by scribbling was closed down by the authorities, apparently apprehensive lest society might tremble before the writing on the wall.

A Pretty Splash

Another was left open: the inscriptions have been so numerous that they have melted into a large, indecipherable and rather pretty splash of red paint.

Why this aggression against museums? Because they are regarded as the custodians and conservators of cultural objects, which are bourgeois luxuries and therefore must be destroyed.

This generation of artists seeks to destroy art by not practicing it (but to call this "mutation" is to confuse it with muteness). And they seek to destroy the museums by filling them with zozan.

They may achieve the former, but certainly not the latter, for as curators have been quick to realize and to exploit, nowart needs the museum far more

than art does. A sculpture by Brancusi remains a Brancusi wherever it is placed, whereas a garbage can becomes perceptible as an artistic protest only within the hallowed, conservative precincts.

There is a confusion here between the nature of the system of distribution, the mode of consumption and the nature of the product. To assert that painting is bourgeois on the ground that the bourgeoisie buys it is like repudiating arithmetic because Hitler once said 2 plus 3 equals 4.

There are of course bourgeois works and one of the merits of the current drastic rejection on the part of the young is to leave such works mercilessly exposed by depriving them of the routine adulation that was their pedestal.

A Fatal Blow

That culture as a mark of status has been dealt a fatal blow by the younger generations is made evident, too, by the reception given to the newly released sequel to that great hit of a decade ago, "L'Estro d'O" by Pauline Réage, a nom de plume that has still not been decided.

"The Story of O" became a best-selling novel because its sado-masochistic daydreams were couched in flawless neo-classic French language: the imperfect subjunctive, in those days made even today acceptable.

Today, Racinean purity of language has lost its prestige and poor, encephalated O's new sufferings, stripped to the bare facts, would probably pass unnoticed in a pornographic bookstore.

Culture as illustrated by Pauline Réage seems, within a few years, to have receded into the antediluvian past.

But is this true of all culture?

If culture is what art and literature turn into when they cease to live, has everything produced by writers and artists in the millennia that preceded the barricades of May, 1968, been petrified into culture?

Giacometti

The most important exhibition of the incipient season, the retrospective (through Jan. 12) given at the Musée de l'Orangerie to the work of Alberto Giacometti, who died in 1966, may well serve as a test.

Few modern artists have been more cultivated. From Chaldean sculpture to Egyptian frescoes, from the Etruscans to the cubists, Giacometti had seen and remembered everything.

But where the man of culture catalogues schools, movements, styles, he recognizes individuals trying to look at the world and to represent what they saw.

Giacometti himself had chosen once and for all to question rather than to answer. It was his fear of deadly perfection that drove him, around 1936, to ask a question that he knew

QUOTES

MRS. JUDITH HART, British Minister for Overseas Development, at a Food and Agriculture Organization conference on birth control: "To any man who says population control is a form of genocide, I say: Ask any woman."

MAURICE FOLEY, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the resemblance between trying to join the Common Market and falling in love with an elephant: "It is extremely difficult—you are apt to get badly trampled on and

you get no results for eight years."

BEN HOLMAN, director of the United States Community Relations Services, and a black: "I've personally found that I've drifted away from the integration goal, and I think I'm mirroring the attitude of a lot of blacks in this country. How can you really have integration when 85 percent of the country doesn't want it?"

NOEL COWARD, the actor and playwright, at age 70, on how to be a successful actor: "Speak clearly and do not bump into people."

Lord, Give
ce—Right

By James Reston

Nov. 18—The Euro-
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BUSINESS

Eurobonds

Market on Tentative Equity Kick As Straight Debt Prices Sag

By Condon Bakstansky

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Commodity index	112.1	111.9	98.3
Currency in circulation	\$52,314,000	\$51,810,000	\$49,314,000
Cash, ind. ag. loans	\$30,342,000	\$29,742,000	\$27,142,000
Steel production (tons)	2,738,000	2,812,000	2,175,000
Motor vehicle production	181,529	187,549	211,237
Daily oil production (bbls)	2,885,000	2,837,000	2,825,000
Electric car loadings	581,180	577,000	577,000
Fruit & nut output, kw-hr.	27,638,000	27,620,000	24,965,000
Business failures	222	187	153
Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardmaking, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *900 omitted.			

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Oct.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,671,000	78,625,000	78,625,000
Unemployed	2,528,000	2,528,000	2,528,000
Industrial production	173.5	174.3	165.7
Personal income	\$759,886,000	\$757,504,000	\$701,100,000
Money supply	\$192,281,000	\$191,900,000	\$191,900,000
Consumer price index	123.2	123.2	123.2
Construction contracts	173	215	185
Manufact. inventories	\$94,209,000	\$93,725,000	\$87,109,000
Exports	\$2,528,000	\$2,528,000	\$2,528,000
Imports	\$2,528,000	\$2,528,000	\$2,528,000

Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *900 omitted.
Commodity index, based on 1957=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is Federal Reserve Board's demand deposits adjusted by Dan & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Over-Counter, Amex Markets Decline in Light Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Prices in the over-the-counter market and on the American Stock Exchange declined last week in comparatively light trading.

Losses in both markets averaged about a point with a few issues losing 3 points or more. Prices started to decline slightly on Monday and continued through Thursday when they declined sharply.

Thursday's weakness resulted from rumors about a boost in the bank prime rate. Leading banks promptly denied the rumor.

The American Stock Exchange's index of stock prices closed at 338.25, down 36 cents from the preceding Friday.

Turnover decreased to 23,132,580 shares, compared with 26,435,150 the week before.

Although most over-the-counter stocks showed losses for the week, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues advanced 4.46 points to close at 438.33.

Among the greater declines in the counter market, Computer Technology tumbled 10 points, Wychnog Industries lost 2 1/2, Heath-Techne slipped 1 1/2 and Ogilvy-Mather International was down 1 1/4 points.

Moving higher, Peerless Tube gained 3 1/2 after reporting a rise in nine-month profits.

Cryolite Industries tacked on 3 points in active trading. The company said it had developed a line of quality and durable disposable plastic dishes.

RPS Products rose 3 points on the news that the company has processed a three-for-two stock split.

Other stronger stocks included Advanced Memory Systems which jumped 7 and Haveli which added 3 points. Seven-Up was ahead 3 and Roberts Consolidated Industries added 2.

Losses of the insurance stocks ended slightly lower in moderate trading. Capital Holding was off 2, Aetna dipped a point, Travelers lost 1 1/4 and Pennsylvania Life ended 1 1/2.

There was little activity in the bank group and most issues finished with fractional changes. Mellon National ended 8/4, Citizens & Southern was off 1/2 and the Bank of New York rose 1/2 point.

On the American Stock Exchange, Knott Hotels advanced 1 1/2 points for the week. The company, which recently split its stock two-for-one, expects record revenues and sales in 1969.

The volume leader on the exchange was Asama Oil, which rose 2 1/2 to 22 5/8 on turnover of 468,000 shares. The company said it expects to increase its oil production in Indonesia.

The Arthur Miller Corp. reported that its index of 378 mutual funds was off 0.49 percent in the week ended Nov. 13.

U.S. Economists Divided on Easing of Credit; N.Y. Exchange Loses Ground, Dow Falls by 11.22

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Like public opinion concerning the Vietnam war, a polarization appears to be developing among private economists over Washington's economic policies.

Bank and business economists are split on the key economic issue of the moment: Whether it is appropriate for U.S. money managers to favor less restrictive credit conditions.

Those advocating continuance of the present full measure of restraint base their argument largely on the contention that inflationary psychology is still extensive and powerful.

Those who favor a shift to more moderate restraint fear that the current economic program will cause a sharp contraction in business and a high jump in unemployment.

Meanwhile, government officials seem to be adhering to their hard line, insisting publicly that a firm fiscal and monetary rein must be kept on the economy to beat down inflation.

There was considerable talk about this momentous issue last week, baffling investors, business men and the financial markets.

Okun and Heller
"We need a new program of voluntary (price-wage) restraint," said Arthur M. Okun, who had been chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson.

Walter F. Heller, another former head of that government agency, agreed. He recommended the establishment of a panel to issue "ground rules" governing the "spiral of wages and prices."

Leif H. Olson, economist for the First National City Bank of New York, recommended "a slight moderation" in monetary restraint at this time.

Tilford C. Gaines, of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, spoke in the same vein, although he conceded it "might be impossible to do anything now."

But this divergent view was expressed by William C. Freund, economist for the New York Stock Exchange. "Only if the administration shows a reason in its fiscal and monetary policies will inflation be brought under better control."

Herbert Stein, of the Nixon Council of Economic Advisers, rejected the suggestion of controls as "unworkable" and warned against expecting that the administration would quickly reverse its anti-inflation policy as soon as the economy feels pain.

Strong Determination
"The continuance of the inflation," he said, "has increased the unwillingness of the American public to live with it much longer, and the demand of this administration's determination to deal with it is unmistakable."

The Senate passed a bill last week authorizing the President to institute a voluntary credit restraint program.

The White House has said that it will not resort to such action, but the Senate was saying, in effect, that it believed the administration needed additional tools to make an anti-inflation policy work.

The difficulties confronting the United States were felt throughout the credit markets last week and somewhat less keenly in the stock market.

This atmosphere contrasts with that of early October, when investors, underwriters and traders believed that U.S. problems were much closer to solution than they actually were.

The Vietnam war apparently isn't ending quickly. And inflation is not diminishing, as the Labor Department's report of a steep October rise (0.5 percent) in wholesale prices appeared to show.

With the Federal Reserve maintaining its restrictive credit program until inflation becomes better controlled, the money and capital markets responded last week by pushing interest rates higher. Some corporate bonds were priced to give investors the highest yields in the history of American corporate finance.

And the stock market plodded along in desultory fashion, losing ground in generally unspectacular trading.

In the credit market, the South Central Bell Telephone Co., a new subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., raised \$25 million last Wednesday by selling a bond issue at an interest cost slightly higher than 8.5 percent. The bonds were priced to give investors a yield of 8.45 percent. Both were levels never seen before.

The Bell System is the country's largest corporate borrower, and its bond issues are judged by investors to be among the safest securities they can buy. Consequently, new telephone bond sales are watched more closely than most other sales to set a line on how interest rates are moving.

So far this year, the Bell System has raised \$1.26 billion by selling 13 bond issues. The first, sold on Jan. 7, was priced to yield 6.95 percent—or 1.5 percentage points less than last year's South Central issue.

Other financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1969

FINANCE

Page 9

Stock Market Shows Losses for Week's Trading

(Continued from Page 9)

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Bonds

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Liner United States Cancels Voyages and Is Laid Up

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).

Three voyages of the United States, the fastest passenger ship on the high seas, were canceled Friday and her owners said "this could mean the end of operations" for the superliner.

The United States Lines said the sleek 890-foot vessel, which was launched as the pride of the American passenger fleet on July 3, 1962, "will remain in lay-up status indefinitely."

The threatened end of operations for the liner was attributed to continual financial losses and growing competition from the airlines.

"These losses reached a peak of \$4.8 million in 1968 and will be more than \$4 million in 1969," the United States Lines said. "Competition for North Atlantic passengers will in-

crease, now that the airlines are offering round-trip fares at less than half of what passengers must pay on ocean-going vessels."

"Unless the government is prepared to assist the ocean operators to offset losses, the future of American passenger vessels is bleak."

In placing one of the most beautiful ships on the Atlantic in "lay-up status," the company virtually ended regularly scheduled transatlantic service by American passenger ships.

Within the last year the American Export and Moore-McCormack Lines—two American companies—have halted transatlantic passenger service on a total of five ships.

The United States, however, was one of the grandest ships on the seas, with a propulsion plant of 240,000 horsepower—

nearly 100,000 more than the biggest other liners. She could travel at 42 knots, or better than 48 land miles an hour.

A former troopship that could haul a division—about 15,000 men—for 10,000 miles without stopping for fuel and water, the United States was originally designed as a naval auxiliary for high speed and quick convertibility. She cost \$79.4 million, of which the Defense Department paid \$55 million for the extra equipment and excess military-value speed.

The announcement of voyage cancellations surprised few shipping men and federal maritime officials. Despite a government subsidy of \$12 million a year, the ship has been plagued by financial problems.

"It's a question of mounting losses, nothing more," said Edward J. Heine, executive vice-president of the company. "Our

gross revenues today on the United States are \$18 million, about the same as in 1968 when the vessel first came out.

"But in the meantime our expenses have skyrocketed."

Combination of Things
Mr. Heine said operating expenses in wages for the 1,050-man crew came to \$6 million in 1968, compared to \$10 million last year. Also, he said the cost of fringe benefits for the crew has climbed from \$210,000 in 1968 to \$3 million last year.

The superliner will remain in lay-up status in Newport News, Va. The three canceled trips and the 16-day Christmas cruise that was scheduled to leave New York on Dec. 19 for Madeira, Tenerife and St. Thomas; the 55-day round-the-world cruise scheduled to leave on Jan. 21 and the ship's January transatlantic crossing.

Shipping officials said the high cost of labor was only one of the problems on American transatlantic passenger ships, where crews have often outnumbered passengers 3 to 2.

"Parity" Safeguarded
The federal subsidy system was designed to keep United States-flag ships sailing in "parity" conditions—meaning that they could stay in the running with lower-cost foreign competitors.

About three-quarters of the subsidy, on freighters as well as foreign ships, goes to make up the difference between American-standard wages and the pay of foreign seamen.

Shipping men and federal maritime officials believe, however, that liners such as the United States could have been manned by considerably smaller crews, but labor contracts have made reduction in the manning impossible.

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the goods
to

ENGLAND

and saves
you money!

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November 17, 1969

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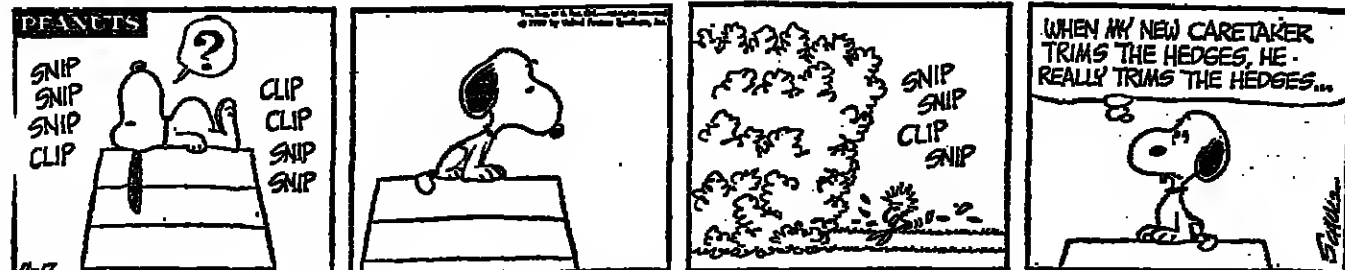
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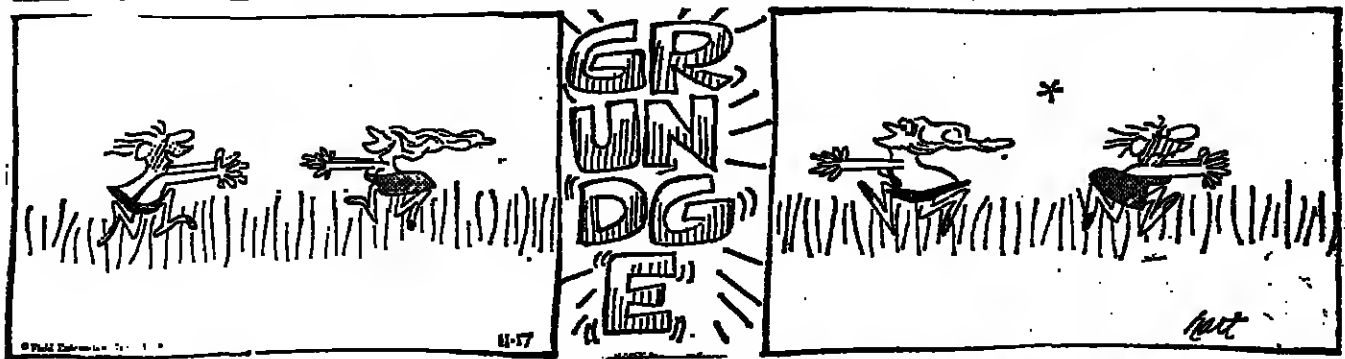
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PEANUTS



E.C.



LIL ABNEM



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



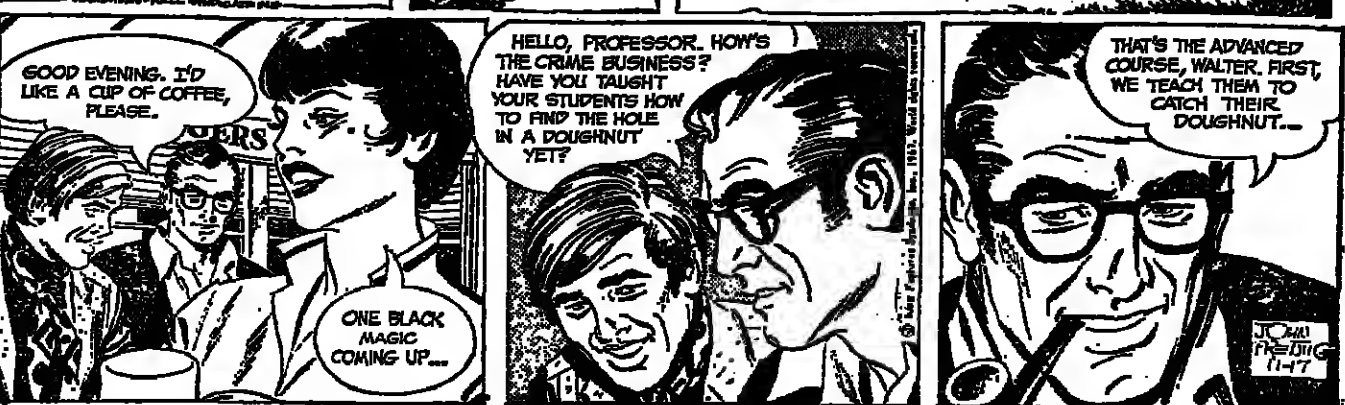
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The rebid of two clubs was encouraging, so North was entitled to raise. South should have given delayed heart support as some point to reach the best contract of four hearts.

Against five clubs, West led the jack of diamonds, taken by his partner's ace. The club jack was returned, and South won in dummy. Guided by the opening bid on her right, she finessed the spade queen successfully and ruffed a spade.

A heart was led to the ace, collecting East's queen, and the remaining spade loser was ruffed. A diamond ruff provided the entry to the closed hand to draw the trumps.

The position was then this:

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 5	♥ J8632	♠ KJ86	♥ 10752
♦ A52	♣ A52	♦ Q	♣ A9843
WEST	♠ 10943	♥ KJ86	♦ 10752
♦ 10	♥ K1094	♠ 5	♥ A9843
♣ 1085	♣ 1085	♠ 5	♥ J7
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ AQ72	♥ A75	♠ 10	♥ K1094
♦ K	♣ KQ943	♦ 10	♥ K1094
♠ 10943	♥ KJ86	♠ 5	♥ A9843
♦ 10	♥ K1094	♠ 5	♥ J7
♣ 1085	♣ 1085	♠ 5	♥ A9843

West led the diamond jack.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 5	♥ J8632	♠ KJ86	♥ 10752
♦ A52	♣ A52	♦ Q	♣ A9843
WEST	♠ 10943	♥ KJ86	♦ 10752
♦ 10	♥ K1094	♠ 5	♥ A9843
♣ 1085	♣ 1085	♠ 5	♥ J7
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ AQ72	♥ A75	♠ 10	♥ K1094
♦ K	♣ KQ943	♦ 10	♥ K1094
♠ 10943	♥ KJ86	♠ 5	♥ A9843
♦ 10	♥ K1094	♠ 5	♥ J7
♣ 1085	♣ 1085	♠ 5	♥ A9843

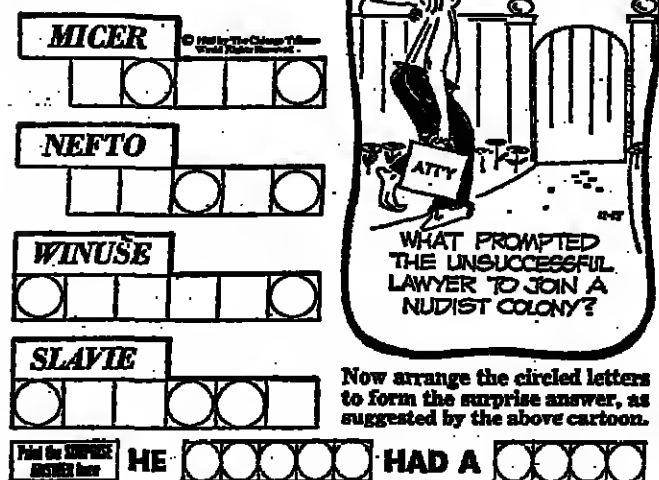
DENNIS THE MENACE



HEY, DON'T EVER SHACK ME ON MY POCKETS! YA MIGHT MURDER ONE O' MY BEST PETS!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Saturday's Jumble THICK LIMBO CANYON RADIUM
Answer: Why you might want to sell newspapers in cold weather - IT'S GOOD FOR CIRCULATION

BOOKS

SECOND BREATH

By Jan Benes. Translated from the Czech by Michael Montgomery. Orion Press. 161 pp.

BAD DEBTS

By Geoffrey Wolff. Simon & Schuster. 222 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WITH his sobering, finely wrought first novel, Jan Benes brings us some more bad news from Eastern Europe. The controlling concept, once more, is the prison camp as a political system; the community of felons as a microcosm of the state, the bankruptcy of official slogans; the hardness of certain small dignities that distinguish men from maniacs.

Benes is 33 years old, Czechoslovak, the author of four books of short stories and an ex-convict. He appears to have begun "Second Breath" in 1965. In 1968, after collecting over 300 signatures from fellow writers on a petition protesting the Soviet imprisonment of Shnyavsky and Daniel, Benes was himself arrested and sentenced to five years in a camp. He was pardoned in 1968. I suspect, from the details of details and the powerful evocation of place, that the novel might have been revised after his own in-adverted experience. It is published in the United States for the first time in any language.

To Prove a Point
The plot is slight. A prisoner is abused by guards unfairly. Several of his fellows, not even particularly friends, set about redressing the grievance. Their tactic is to oblige the prison camp to live up to its own procedural rules, or to admit that these rules are lies. Their victory, though both small and lucky, binds them in a shared affirmation of their best instincts.

Such a book, of course, has a political as well as a literary dimension. Benes recently returned to Czechoslovakia after a visit to the U.S., and intends to remain there. "If you could endeavor to achieve something at home and live at home," reflects one character in his novel, "then it was better to do it here." To underline the point, there is mention of electricity wire along a border strip "which in fact made the whole country into one great camp."

That political dimension, reminds us, or should, that there are still places in the world where writing is a dangerous act, and where writers are willing to risk that act because their readers take them seriously; their readers, in fact, need them.

The American notion of risk appears to consist, in contrast, of part solipsistic dabbling, part drug-deal, with manipulation of the absurd as a sophisticated form of an organizing perception - the whole festooned with extraliterary declarations of anomie, moral revulsion, foundation-supported despair. The American reader swallows the product of such nonrisking as though it were a chocolate cherry. Benes cannot afford the self-indulgence; neither, probably, can Czechoslovakia. "Second Breath" is dedicated to "J. M." - Jiri Mucha, an older

Czech writer whose leg was also about, and on in a prison camp. As a fiction recapitulates, the word is dangerous necessary.

Geoffrey Wolff is 32 years old and the editor of New York's "Bad Debts," deals with a collection of people as unlikable as John Ford's "Bad People" who appear to have been at the source, as though itself were a fatal wound at them through a disinterested eye being one among a dozen in a maelstrom elevator.

Benjamin Freeman, who thinks he's a high school senior, is in Washington, D.C., collecting gadgets - cameras, recorders, shortwave, for which he neglects his own life. In his lonely substitutes for people, furniture of elaborate grandstanding dreams. He is so much dumb mutter in Washington, D.C., a goon, political hustler, a snail, a lawyer, a miser, a miser, a miser.

Wolff is a very good especially effective in fiction scenes, and "Bad Debts" is a curve of elements turned desperate is a novel about credit, logic is that drama and in violence. But violence can always serve as a recognition, there is of a surreal, an unrelenting war, as a psychic disorder buying (or owing) as a help.

My only qualm is the now Freeman, Gerlach, rest seem not really earned their final, violations. Attention must be to dreamers beyond and manipulation and to the lust for free it is possible to admire, there, come talent much like Freeman, cries for help grate nerves.

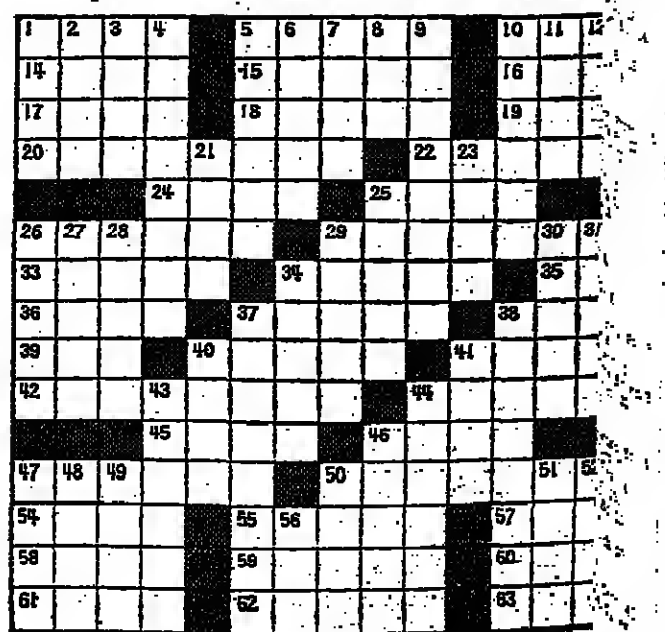
Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Fanny Hill's Clear

BONN, Nov. 16 (UPI) - Federal examining has ruled that "The Fanny Hill" is not a young readers. John novel, translated into a man language by Eric Deesch, was put on a list March 10, 1968, the Bad Kissingen court declared it obscene.

CROSSWORD - By Will

ACROSS					
1	Marshal of W. W. I.	42	Hot-weather quaff.	11	Using spe
5	the belt.	44	Light colors.	12	Aggrieved
10	Color.	45	Risque.	21	Dash war
14	U. N. initials.	46	Fold.	21	Assemble
15	Ardent.	47	Celestial being.	23	Start of m
16	Statue in Piccadilly.	50	Stuffy one.	24	a tale.
17	Lopez time.	54	Russian name.	25	Preparati
18	frutti.	55	Priam's son.	26	Sea of Au
19	Show no fear.	57	Adored one.	27	Overplay.
20	Passed creature of song.	58	Strong taste.	28	Sphere of influence.
22	Tillie was one.	59	Nishapurans.	29	Wedding-
24	Benefit.	60	Pianist Peter.	30	V.I.P.
25	Early colonist.	61	Grafted, in heraldry.	31	Lily varie.
26	Red hue.	62	Used up.	31	Revolve, i
29	Poe story subject.	63	Pleased expression.	32	Early year
33	Portents.			34	Licorice's
34	Heavy construction rig.			35	Desert.
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36	Equine color.			40	Cookie.
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41	Contemporary composer.			46	Biological
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				53	College in
				56	Macaw.



Cowboys, Browns Win

Vikings Edge Pack; Rams Catch Eagles

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16 (AP).—Three field goals by Fred Cox and a last-minute interception by Bobby Bryant powered the Minnesota Vikings to a 9-7 National Football League victory over the Green Bay Packers today.

The victory gave the Vikings an 8-1 record and virtually assured them of the Central Division championship. Green Bay is 5-4.

Cox kicked his 3-pointers from 10, 15 and 20 yards.

Green Bay's defense outplayed its Viking counterpart throughout, and the Packers offense, with quarterback Bart Starr going the entire distance, finally got untracked in the final period.

But, after Starr's passes to Dave Hampton and Travis Williams moved the Packers from their own 20 to the Minnesota 34, Starr underthrew Hampton, who was racing toward the end zone, and Bryant picked off the pass.

Green Bay moved out in front in the second period when safety Doug Hart intercepted a Joe Knapp pass and sped 85 yards for a touchdown.

Rams 23, Eagles 17

The Los Angeles defense, led by safety Ed Meadow's fumble recovery and interception, scored or set up 18 second-half points as the unbeaten Rams rallied to beat Philadelphia, 23-17, for their ninth straight victory. The Eagles led, 10-0, at the half, on Sam Baker's 44-yard field goal and a 33-yard touchdown pass from Norm Snead to split end Harold Jackson. Outgained 201 to 97 and blanked in the first half for the first time this season, the Rams scored 20 points to take a 20-10 lead. Roman Gabriel directed a 59-yard drive on 14 plays for the first Ram touchdown, which came on a three-yard pass from Gabriel to Billy Truax. Then the defense took over. Eagle fullback Tom Woodeschick, who gained 130 yards on 25 carries, fumbled and Meadow recovered at the Philadelphia 36, setting up a subsequent 19-yard field goal by Bruce Gossett. On third down after the ensuing kickoff, Meadow intercepted a Snead pass and raced 24 yards into the end zone to send the Rams ahead, 17-10. The Rams' defense then caused Bill Bradley to fumble the next kickoff and Willie Daniel recovered at the Eagle 20. A 22-yard holding penalty stopped the Los Angeles offense and Gossett kicked a 39-yard field goal to make it 20-10. Clarence Williams then intercepted another Snead pass, returning 31 yards to the Eagle 13. Four seconds into the final quarter, Gossett kicked his third field goal.

Falcons 45, Bears 31

Randy Johnson threw a club record four touchdowns and sparked Atlanta to its greatest scoring spree since it entered the league with a 48-31 victory over Chicago. The Falcons' previous high was 33 against Pittsburgh in 1966.

The Falcons' offense was by Claude Humphrey, who dumped Chicago quarterback Bobby Douglass six times for losses. Johnson hurled scoring strikes of 32 and 20 yards to Paul Flaherty, 11 yards to Jim Mitchell and 65 yards to Jim Butler. He connected on ten of 14 passes for 202 yards.

Saints 24, Giants 24

Tom Dempsey's fourth field goal of the game, a 19-yarder with five seconds left, gave New Orleans a 25-24 victory over New York. The Saints' winning kick came a little more than six minutes after the Giants, bidding to snap a five-game losing streak, took a 24-23 lead on Fran Tarkenton's six-yard touchdown pass to Tucker Fredericksen. Dempsey, who kicks with a special shoe on his deformed right foot, also kicked field goals of 23, 43 and 13 yards and had a 50-yard attempt hit the upright and bounce back.

Lions 20, Cardinals 9

Rookie flanker Erny Walton fired a 43-yard touchdown pass to Earl McCulloch on a razor-edge reverse play as Detroit defeated St. Louis, 20-0. The play came with 3:50 gone in the third quarter and, with Earl Mann's conversion kick, gave Detroit a 10-0 lead.

Chiefs Rout Jets, 34-16; O.J. Romps

Record Series' Checks

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Each of the New York Jets and Kansas City Chiefs has received a record \$15,336 representing full shares for winning the National League playoffs and the World Series as the club divided \$557,473.02. The record team share of \$12,794 was collected by the 1963 Los Angeles Dodgers. The Baltimore Orioles split \$497,564.89 into 39 full shares. The losers' check was \$15,504.

Knicks Set Record For Fastest Start

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The New York Knicks achieved the fastest start in National Basketball Association history when they ran their record to 17-1 last night by beating the Boston Celtics, 112-98, with the help of Willis Reed's 28 points.

The victory also established a club record of 12 straight. Boston, the defending NBA champion, suffered its seventh straight loss.

Bills 28, Dolphins 3

O.J. Simpson caught touchdown passes of eight and 55 yards from Jack Kemp and returned the opening kickoff 73 yards as Buffalo defeated Miami, 28-3. Simpson, playing his most impressive game as a professional, caught three Kemp passes for 81 yards and carried the ball 21 times for 72 yards. He gave the Bills a 7-0 lead by returning the opening kickoff 73 yards to the Miami 26, then catching two Kemp passes of 16 and eight yards for the touchdown.

Patriots 25, Bengals 14

Boston took advantage of Cincinnati mistakes, scored 16 points in the last 2 1/2 minutes of the first quarter and handed the Bengals a 25-14 beating. The Patriots picked off three rookie quarterback Greg Cook's passes, recovered three of four Cincinnati fumbles and nailed Jesse Phillips in the Bengal end zone for a safety. Boston put the game out of reach with 19 first-quarter points, two fumbled recoveries setting up a Gino Cappelliti field goal and a touchdown. Fullback Jim Nance, going over 100 yards for the second game in a row with 125, powered the Patriots' strong ground game.



STAMP OF GREATNESS—An artist's conception of stamp to be issued by Brazil post office when Pele scores the 1,000th goal of his career.

Reluctant Pele Gets 999th, Then Plays Goalkeeper

JOAO PESSOA, Brazil, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Pele, the "king" of soccer, scored the 999th goal of his professional career Friday night and then played goalkeeper for the rest of the match. He said afterwards he hoped he would score his 1,000th goal in Salvador today.

Pele did not attack much in the friendly match against Parana State, which his team, Santos, won 3-0.

When a Santos player was fouled in the penalty area, Pele suggested the victim take the penalty shot. But after the crowd moaned and after a request from his team manager, Pele took the shot and scored. Shortly afterwards, the Santos goalkeeper was hurt and Pele replaced him, to the irritation of the crowd.

In Salvador, a veritable carnival awaits Pele today if he becomes the first professional in history to score 1,000 goals. Pele, 29, is considered the best professional soccer player and the best paid in the world, receiving more than \$100,000 a year. He has been playing professionally for 13 years.

Tiger Easily Beats Kendall Despite Non-Aggression Pact

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—In a friendly duel that seemed to symbolize the decline of the light-heavyweight division, Dick Tiger, the old warrior from Belfast, earned a unanimous ten-round decision over Andy Kendall of Portland, Ore., Friday night in Madison Square Garden.

Tiger, who is 40 years old, acted as if he were 30, while Kendall, who is 30, appeared to be 40.

Aggressive attitude displayed an aggressive attitude. Tiger weighed 165 1/2 pounds, the heaviest of his 16 main events, was content to produce a few flurries throughout each round.

Kendall, who had to realize he was being outpointed, calmly refused to stage a rally.

Tiger was voted nine rounds by both Jimmy Devlin, the referee, and Frank Dugan, one of the judges. The other judge, Bill Reith, had Tiger ahead, 8-2. The former light-heavyweight and middleweight champion received 6 rounds, to 2 for Kendall, on The New York Times scorecard.

At no time did Kendall wobble under Tiger's attack. At a sluggish 175 1/2 pounds in his debut here, the Oregonian displayed no style, but he had a sturdy chin, notably in the closing minute of the fourth round when Tiger put together his only consistent combinations of the heavy right and left.

To add to the confusion in the light-heavyweight division, the Garden promoters now hope to match Tiger with Nino Benvenuti, the middleweight champion, sometime early next year. Tiger, however, outpointed Benvenuti here last May. So the bout would appear to be unnecessary for the old champion.

The winner of that fight presumably would be in line to challenge Bob Foster, currently the light-heavyweight champion, but Foster's manager, Morris (Mushy) Salow, recently had his New York license suspended.

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ABA Results

Friday Night

Denver 105 (Haywood 28, Jones 27), New York 85 (Hunter 28, Tart 16).

Carolina 124 (Vera 30, Bantling 21), Pittsburgh 112 (Lewis 21, Raymond 19).

Dallas 86 (Ford 26, Lusk 16), Los Angeles 84 (Davis 17, Stone 19).

Washington 101 (Gard 21, Logan 16), New Orleans 89 (J. Jones 25, Robinson 16).

Saturday's Night

Indianapolis 111 (Brown 22, Daniels 21), Kentucky 111 (Carver 22, Moore 19).

Miami 125 (Cannon 25, Freeman 20), Pittsburgh 116 (Williams 25, Kelly 21).

New Orleans 81 (Robbins 21, J. Jones 24), Dallas 86 (Ford 26, Lusk 16).

Geoffrion Rejects Coaching Offer

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 16 (AP).—Bernie (Boom Boom) Geoffrion has rejected an offer to coach the Minnesota North Stars of the National Hockey League. When Blair, the Minnesota general manager and coach, said Geoffrion told him he "doesn't have the desire to coach hockey again anywhere." Geoffrion, a former great with the New York Rangers and Montreal Canadiens, decided to continue as New York's assistant general manager and chief scout.

Blair said he would continue to serve in the dual capacity as Minnesota coach and general manager, but would leave coaching "if the right man comes along."

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

W L T Pts GP GA

Montreal 10 2 2 22 34 31

New York 10 2 2 22 34 31

San Jose 10 2 2 22 34 31

Philadelphia 10 2 2 22 34 31

Toronto 10 2 2 22 34 31

WEST DIVISION

St. Louis 10 2 2 22 34 31

Pittsburgh 10 2 2 22 34 31

Philadelphia 10 2 2 22 34 31

Oakland 10 2 2 22 34 31

Los Angeles 10 2 2 22 34 31

Buckeyes Rout Purdue, 42-14; 1 Team for All Seasons?

SECOND BREA
Reviewed by Neil Amdur

U.S. Ohio, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The weather was frightful in Columbus today as the Ohio State Buckeyes routed Purdue, 42-14, for their 23rd victory.

The precision, power and nation's No. 1 team, the Buckeyes demolished once-again, 42-14, for their 23rd victory.

Stadium crowd of 85,077 roared 23-degree weather and 20 degrees colder. Heavy snow flurries and a blizzard wind.

Buckeyes rewarded the spectators with a display of flawless execution, millions of national viewers must have been wondering whether this Woody Hayes was, as some people said, "the greatest college coach."

Texas, Penn State, Arkansas Roll

Ole Miss Stuns Tennessee, 38-0

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 16 (UPI).—Archie Manning, Mississippi quarterback, guided the Rebels to a 38-0 upset of previously unbeaten Tennessee yesterday—the third-ranked Volunteers' worst defeat in 46 years and the first in eight games this season.

Manning passed for one touchdown and rushed for another, which went into the game touted as possibly the "strongest team in Southeastern Conference history," suffered its worst defeat since a 31-1 loss to Vanderbilt in 1923. But the Vols retained the inside track for the conference title.

A crowd of 47,220—biggest in Ole Miss history—watched the Rebels put over three touchdowns in the first quarter, a field goal in the second period and coast to two more touchdowns in the second half.

The victory was Mississippi's sixth against three losses. The Rebels, who had been the preseason conference favorite, suffered 10-point losses to Kentucky and Alabama and a two-touchdown defeat by Houston.

Other games, by UPI, AP and NYT (rankings by UPI):

Texas 68, TCU 7

Steve Worster and Jim Bertelsen led second-ranked Texas' nation-leading ground offense to a 68-7 romp over Texas Christian—the biggest Southwest Conference victory in history for the Longhorns and the worst loss for the Horned Rangs. Eight Longhorns scored—only four from their starters—as Texas ran its 11th straight winning streak to 17 games. The Longhorns rolled up 617 yards on the ground.

Penn. State 45, Maryland 0

Fourth-ranked Penn State crushed Maryland, 45-0, before representatives from the Orange, Sugar and Cotton Bowls. The Nittany Lions extended their unbeaten string to 27 games over three seasons and their two-season undefeated and untied streak to 19. Charlie Pitman scored three times in the opening ten minutes to give him 26 for his career and shattered the touchdown record for the school of 26 set by Les Moore.

Arkansas 28, SMU 15

Bill Montgomery's clutch passing and the running of Bill Bryant and Keith Maxwell broke open Southern Methodist's defenses and fifth-ranked Arkansas rolled on unbeaten with a 28-15 victory. Montgomery hurled 13 and 33-yard scoring passes to flanker John Rees and Burnett, respectively, in the first half and Burnett ran four and nine yards for touchdowns in each of the last two periods. The Southwest title Dec. 8.

Southern Cal 18, Washington 7

Ron Ayala kicked a 31-yard field goal.

College Football Scores

EAST

Columbia 7, Wash. & J. 7.

18, Navy 0.

24, Cornell 7.

28, Princeton 14.

28, Harvard 14.

28, Yale 14.

28, Trinity (Conn.) 14.

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